

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Instructions from the Administration to Gov. Denver.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 7, 1858.

J. W. DENVER, Esq.,
Governor of the Territory of Kansas, Leavenworth.

Sir: I transmit to you a copy of the act of Congress approved 4th May, 1858, "for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union." Your duties under this act are of the most delicate and important character, but they are clearly and distinctly defined by the act itself.

Congress were not satisfied, as you will perceive, with the ordinance adopted at Leavenworth by the Constitutional Convention then assembled in regard to the public lands, deeming the grants to the State of Kansas therein contained too extensive and beyond former precedents in similar cases. They have therefore proposed to the people of Kansas to assent to such a change in the ordinance as is stated in the act, reducing the quantity of lands granted, so as to conform to the grant in the bill now before Congress for the admission of Minnesota. This question is properly left to Kansas to be decided at a popular election.

The act prescribes that "at the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot as each voter may please, 'Proposition Accepted' or 'Proposition Rejected.' Should a majority of the votes cast be for 'Proposition Accepted,' the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute, &c." But should a majority of the votes cast be for 'Proposition Rejected,' it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said Constitution, under the conditions set forth in the said proposition. They will then remain in a Territorial condition, until it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken, that the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, upon the basis of the population of the said Territory, is authorized and empowered to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government in the manner prescribed by the act.

Under the second section of the act, yourself, the District Attorney, the Secretary of the Territory, the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, are constituted a Board of Commissioners, to conduct this important election. The President has the entire confidence that you will, in your duties, the election will be fairly and properly conducted. Your power and your duties are sufficiently pointed out by the act and by your previous instructions. It is greatly to be desired that the five Commissioners should act in concert in all their proceedings. The President about all things desires that there should be a fair expression of the popular will on this important question; and that any person who may attempt to obstruct or commit frauds upon the people under the act may be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. It is to be hoped that the people of Kansas, relieved from all outside influences may be left to decide the question for themselves, whether they will immediately come into the Union under the provision of the act, or will remain in a Territorial condition until their population is equal to the number required for a Representative in Congress.

Enclosed herewith you will receive four copies of the act referred to, one of which you will send to each of the Commissioners named in the act, in order that they may be properly informed of their designations.

At the same time, you will provide for an early meeting of the Commissioners, so that the election required by the act may take place without unnecessary delay, and that all suitable arrangements may be made for this purpose. The President earnestly hopes, that these arrangements may be successful in securing a free and fair election, and that at the present important crisis the peace of the Territory may not be interrupted.

The act for the admission of Kansas into the Union, to be decided by the people, because the question to be decided is one of vast importance, and may involve the welfare and prosperity of their territory for a long period of years. For this reason, whilst the act very properly prescribes that the day of election shall be at an early period after the proclamation, as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people, the intervening period ought to be sufficiently long to enable them thoroughly to understand the question, and that all suitable arrangements, I shall have ten thousand copies of the act printed in this city and forwarded to you for immediate circulation.

You will not probably convene the Board until after the appointment of a new District Attorney for the Territory. A nomination for this purpose will be sent to the Senate on Monday next.

Should you deem it advisable, you are at liberty to publish the whole or any part of these instructions. The President wishes to give every assurance to the people of Kansas, that he desires, above all things, that there shall be a fair expression of the popular will at the election; and that the result may be to produce peace and harmony among themselves and promote their lasting welfare.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

An Important Decision—Rights of Free Negroes to Hold Property in Mississippi.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals of Mississippi has recently rendered an important decision upon the subjects of the rights of free negroes residing in other States to property bequeathed to them by will in this State. The decision was rendered in the matter of the estate of one James Brown, the owner of a plantation and slaves in Amite county, Mississippi, who died in January 1856, leaving a will dated October 9, 1853, in which he directed his executor to sell his land and slaves, and after paying his debts, to deposit the residue of his proceeds of the sale in the Bank of Louisiana, subject to the draft of Francis M. Brown, and in case of his death, to the order of Jerome M. Brown.

It appears that Francis M. and Jerome Brown, were children of the testator by a slave of his named Harriet, and that in 1850 he had them taken to Cincinnati, and thus formally emancipated them; and afterwards purchased for them lands in Indiana, upon which they were residing with their mother at the period of the testator's death, and at whose house the testator himself died.

The Vicksburg Whig, says:

The Court reviewed these facts at great length and reached the conclusion that the testator took the slaves to Cincinnati for the purpose of making them free and leaving them there or in a free State to enjoy their freedom, and not with the view of bringing them back to this State in fraud of our laws, and in violation of our policy. In this particular the case differed from that of *Hinds v. Brazelton*, 2 How. 837. And upon this difference the subsequent opinion of the Court was based. It was the turning point of the case. Had the proof established that the testator took them to Ohio, set them free with the view of bringing them back to this State and had then actually brought them back and remained here, the emancipation would have been void, the legacy inoperative and they would still have been slaves.

But the testator having in good faith emancipated the slaves in Ohio and domiciled them in Indiana and left them there, they thereby became free and entitled to hold property according to the laws of the State of Indiana, in the same manner and to the same extent with other negroes in that State. Such an act of emancipation is not in contravention of the laws of this State, or against its policy.

The Court further held that though free negroes are not citizens of the United States, and

though residence in this State is prohibited by positive law, yet they are neither aliens nor outlaws—but are inhabitants and subjects of the States of this Union in which they reside, and such are entitled to all the rights which those States are proper to confer upon them; they are entitled to the enjoyment of those rights in any other State of the Union, as inhabitants of one of the United States, and under their protection, unless their exercise should be positively prohibited by, or be incompatible with the laws and policy of the State in which they claim those rights.

With this principle in view, the Court held the will of James Brown valid, and directed the executor to proceed to the fulfillment of the trusts therein imposed upon him. It decided that there is nothing in our laws or policy which prohibits the sale of the land and slaves of the testator, and the deposit of the net proceeds of the sale to be paid over to the objects of the testator's bounty, even though they are free negroes; for free negroes are only debared by our laws of the rights secured to them by the laws of other States in which they reside, or when the exercise of those rights is prohibited by positive law, or would be directly dangerous to our slaves, or present a mischievous example. Had the testator left his lands and slaves directly to these free negroes, a different question would have been presented from the one actually presented and decided.

A New Brig Boarded Near the Florida Coast—English Vessels Permitted to Pass.

THE BRIG MIANUS, of New York, of which I am a slave, arrived here yesterday from Black River, Jamaica, with a load of logwood. We sailed on the 10th ult. On the 20th my vessel was in lat. 24 deg. 10 min. N., lon. 82 deg. 40 min. W., and only about ten miles from the coast of Florida. I was steering E. with the wind N. and was on a larboard tack. There were three English vessels in company, a brig, a bark, and a schooner, all bearing S. E. at 4 o'clock, I saw the schooner bearing S. E. at 4 o'clock, she was in half an hour afterwards she clewed up her topsails, heaved her yards, and ran down to windward, heading across our bow. When she reached within about one or two hundred yards of us, the English colors were hoisted, and we immediately hoisted ours. She went across our bows, and when directly ahead stopped her wheels; but seeing she was still ranging ahead, she backed her wheels so as to lie directly in our bow. We put our helm up, and kept off to clear her, and passed so near that we could talk together, but he did not hail. When we were under her stern he lowered a boat and beat to quarters. We paid no attention to him, but kept on our course. He then fired a signal gun from his starboard bow.

We kept on, as it was blowing fresh, and having our topsails studding sail set, it was difficult for me to heave-to without tacking. In an hour or two we had two or three officers on the wheel-house, then discharged his musket. The gun was not shot. I did not know what he wanted, but concluded he wished to send some letter, and I wrote to him. The English vessels meantime kept on their way, and by the time I was released (about one hour) they were well down ahead. There was a good breeze, and the English vessels had their colors flying. A man-of-war's cutter came alongside, with about eight men and an officer. He boarded me and asked me what he was doing there, and how long he had been out. He said he had been four months out from England, and he was cruising between Cuba and the Florida Keys. Then asked what his object was, and he replied, "We are looking for a slave ship, and if we find one, we will take it." I said, "Surely, you couldn't have taken us for a slave ship?" (My deck was piled some two feet above the rail with logwood.) His answer was:

"We have orders to board the whole of you." "But," said I, "you did not board those vessels ahead, yonder." "They are British vessels," replied the officer. I understood him by this that he was ordered to board all American vessels. He did not go to the cabin, although I invited him to do so, when he first came aboard. (My wife was with me.) He did not ask to see my papers.

He then informed me that there was a different light on Caryfort Reef, the fixed light being changed to a revolving light, and also that there was a new light about thirty miles to the northward, on the Florida shore, the name of which he had forgotten. He answered I did not. He then bid me good afternoon, and left. The steam-er meantime had put up two reefs in her topsails, and blew off steam. I judged he intended to lay there under easy sail through the night. When I last saw him he was heading W. N. W. I thought the officer, on the whole, rather a clever fellow, but I did not like the detention, which was an hour or more from the time I shortened in sail and hove-to, until I got it set again and fled away.

The brig Mianus is an eastern built vessel, very full, a large carrier, and the last vessel too suspected as a slave.

WM. PURKIS.

DOUGLAS and BUCHANAN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows:

The rupture between the President and Judge Douglas has been rendered more durable by recent occurrences. A number of very extreme Southern men, not yet prepared to break with the Northern Democracy, waited upon the President last week, and represented to him that they could not afford to drive Mr. Douglas into an alliance with the Republicans, or to permit him to be crushed by them. It was, therefore, necessary to the cause of the South that Mr. Douglas should be returned to the Senate, and that event might depend upon the patronage of the Administration. Mr. Buchanan instantly betrayed strong and vindictive feeling. He declared that he would not stay his hand; that it was no longer desirable to keep terms with Douglas; that he had failed the Democracy on a critical occasion, and was no more to be trusted by it than John P. Hale, and that he should proceed to turn out of office all his followers whom he could reach. He, therefore, resumed the work which he had suspended in March, and immediately removed three of the most effective and able friends of Mr. Douglas as a Senatorial and Presidential candidate in the Northwest.

The sale of Rachel's little library in Paris produced the enormous sum of 21,935fr. The copy of Adrienne Lecouvreur, of which she used to learn the part, and which contained two notes in her hand writing, sold for 1,500fr.; and that of Phedre, which she had used, but not marked, brought 1,200fr.; Angelo fetched 500fr.; Le Cid 574fr.; Polyeucte 600fr.; Virginie 300fr.; Cleopatra 250fr. The other pieces that had been used by Mlle. Rachel sold for from 250fr. down to 100fr., but none went for less than the latter sum. Strange to say, however, while other plays used by the actress sold for such fabulous prices, the study plays of the great Talma, with valuable notes and stage directions in his own hand writing, brought 300fr.

"DISINTERESTED BENEVOLENCE."—A year ago last November Maria Kneeland, of Milwaukee, presented his revered pastor with a thousand dollar bond of the La Crosse Railroad Company as a Thanksgiving present. His liberality was heralded East and West. But the other day it appeared by the report of the Company, that Maria Kneeland availed herself of his confidential position as Director in the La Crosse road, to help himself to a goodly number of bonds of the Company; comment is needless.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Irish and German Laborers in Opposition.—The former Triumphant.

Quite a scene of excitement was witnessed in the upper part of the city yesterday, in the region of Broadway and the Canal, but which happily terminated without damage to either party in collision. Some days since, the water from the Miami Canal was drawn off for the purpose of excavating the bed, repairing embankments, &c. The contractor set about employing the requisite number of hands to accomplish the purpose upon this section. The Irish laborers demanded one dollar and a quarter per day, and would work for cash; the Germans offered their broad backs and sinews for arms for one dollar, and of course were given the preference.

Yesterday morning the Germans went to work at the head of Broadway to the number of some twenty or thirty, and soon after found themselves surrounded by about one hundred Irishmen, who forbade them to go on. The Germans did not fancy the formidable array of Patlaunders upon the banks of the canal, and did not notice the dollar less, but their heads more, with scarce a show of resistance.

"Laid down the shovel and the hoe," and commenced the scene of their labors. They had already excavated a quantity of the canal bed, when the Irish seized the shovels and threw the earth back again. Triumphant in their first efforts, they held indisputable possession of the field of strife, and as they manifested no disposition to yield the vantage ground thus gained, the Germans appealed to Mayor Thomas for protection and redress, but as no violence had been used, and everything accomplished quietly, that functionary could do no more than to advise a peaceful resumption of their labors.

But the Germans did not intend to be trifled with, and they were not to be trifled with. They were ready for a leap. Besides, as the contractor of the canal expressed himself, Hunt street, hard by, was filled with bowlders, and a huge wood pile near at hand would serve as a breast work, from behind which the Irish could demolish his men without danger of a scratch in return. So he sagely concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and recollecting that he had some potatoes at home that he might require the nourishing labors of the hoe, he indignantly fled the field, and left his workmen with out a leader! Another equally bold Teutonic was summoned to lead his countrymen to the muddy bottom, but on surveying the bold Irish lads, and reflecting upon the harder bowlders, he was suddenly seized with a dizziness in the head, which he assured his friends was an hereditary affliction, and required prompt care and tender nursing at home.

This left the Germans minus a leader, and without striking a blow in defence of their right, or a pick for the advancement of canal navigation, they quietly dispersed. The Irish growing bold at their success thus far, then demanded one dollar and a half per day, but as the head employer was not in the city, their demand was not acceded to, and they were left to enjoy the fruits of their triumph over their European opponents, by resting quietly upon their implements on the banks of the canal. It was understood last evening that the Germans would be set to work this morning in another locality, out of the notorious Thirteenth Ward, where they could have in aid and protection of their own countrymen, in case the Irish laborers again attempted to drive them from their employment. It is about as easy to compound oil and water, or virtue and iniquity, as to harmonize the Teutonic and the Irish races.—*Cin. Gazette.*

LIFE WITHOUT LOVE.—We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in affectionate feelings is weakness. They will return from a journey, and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg, surrounded by its broken fragments.—There is hardly a more unusual sight on earth than one of those families without a heart. A father had better extinguish a boy's eyes than take away his heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and values sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery than be robbed of the hidden treasure of his heart? Cherish, then, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and glowing emotions of filial, paternal, and fraternal love.

THE WIDOW OF AN ALIEN, NATURALIZED AFTER MARRIAGE, CANNOT REJECT DOWER.—In the case of Greer agt. Sanson and al. recently decided by the general term of the Supreme Court, the question arose whether an alien widow, who had never resided in this country, and whose husband was a citizen at the time of their marriage, although the subject became one, could claim dower. The court held that the act of 1845, providing for the dower of widows and widowers of resident aliens, and of alien widows who had married before the passage of the act, or who should after that time marry a citizen of the United States, did not apply to the present case.

Ingraham, J., in delivering the opinion of the court, said: The cases of widows of aliens naturalized after their marriage, and the wives of non resident aliens, are not provided for in the statute. There seems to be no good reason for the distinction, and the same rights in regard to dower might as well have been given to the latter, as to the former. But it is not for the courts to legislate, and we can only consider this a *casus omnis*, which can only be supplied by subsequent legislation.

We are of opinion that the widow of Sanson has no right to dower in the lands of her husband, and that the order appealed from should be affirmed.—*N. Y. Post.*

UNITED STATES FINANCES.—The receipts and expenditures of the United States Government for the three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1858, exclusive of trust funds and treasury notes funded, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857 - \$29,209,219 61
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1857 - 7,992,953 07
Quarter ending March 31, 1858 - 10,090,129 35
Total receipts - \$47,192,611 66

EXPENDITURES.
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857 - \$23,714,238 37
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1857 - 17,053,453 07
Quarter ending March 31, 1858 - 18,104,915 74
Total expenditures - \$58,872,607 18

The excess of expenditures over receipts was \$11,742,995 02.

GREAT MONTHLY SALE OF LIVE STOCK, &c., at Bonanza, on Monday last, was the largest crowd of persons in attendance last Monday, and have seen for a long time, notwithstanding the heavy rains had made the water courses almost impassable the day before. The day was a most beautiful one and all was bustle and action. Mr. Hibler, the principal male auctioneer, reports about 650 head offered and prices well sustained. Three year olds sold from \$144 to \$105, two year olds from \$116 to \$74; yearlings from \$110 to \$68.—The prices of cattle were not so well sustained. Three year olds went at \$33 to \$27; two year olds from \$33 to \$18. Fat cattle at \$41; cows with calves at \$33; Oxen at \$100 to \$70 per yoke.—Negro men—common hands sold at \$1,000, \$991, \$810, \$640, &c. Negro women with children at \$900, \$600, \$655, &c. 100 barrels of whiskey sold for \$4,200.

This whiskey sold, per gallon, as follows: 2 1/2 years old, \$1 00; 3 1/2 years old, \$1 00; 1 1/2 years old, \$1 00.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The Figaro Duel at Paris.

PARIS, Monday, May 17, 6 P. M.
A most unpleasant effect has been produced here by a duel fought some days ago between a writer for the Figaro (the Legitimist Charivari) and two subalterns of the army. The quarrel originated in a paragraph published in the Figaro, and signed "Nemo," in which some jokes, more or less, were made at the expense of the subalterns of the army. The youthful Bayar is took fire, and numerous letters were addressed to "Nemo" provoking him to justify his words by his acts. "Nemo" soon threw off the mask; which concealed his features, he avowed himself as H. de Penne, and informed one of his challengers that he was completely at his disposal whenever he should be called upon to give satisfaction. The challenge was an officer of the 5th Chasseurs, named Courtell, and the encounter took place in the neighborhood of Paris, in presence of several witnesses. In a short time the officer was wounded in the arm by the civilian, and the affair terminated.

The former assailed his opponent that he had not the slightest hostility against him, and they shook hands now that all was over. To the surprise of the civilian, another subaltern, named de Hylene, who was one of the seconds, stepped forth, and said that the affair could not end thus, that the pleasure of the Figaro had offended the whole body of the subalterns of the French army, and that he, as one, demanded satisfaction from the spot. M. de Penne declared that he did not consider himself bound to renew the contest, but had already exposed his life by giving satisfaction to the presumed offence, and if he consented to expose himself to the sword of another adversary for the same cause he might be called upon to fight the whole army. Subaltern de Hylene was not satisfied; he answered angrily; the rejoinder was equally warm; a discussion arose, hard words were exchanged; according to some a blow was struck by the officer de Penne, while on the other hand others affirm that neither the one nor the other occurred. The upshot was that a second duel ensued, and M. de Penne, who had already escaped one adversary, was in a few minutes run through the body by a second, and now lies in a desperate state in a public house near the bridge of the Pecq. There is little or no hope of saving him.

The principal editor of the Figaro, named Villemain, demanded an audience of the Emperor; he was declined; he was relieved by the Emperor's private secretary to the Minister of Justice. The officer has been ordered under arrest by the Minister of War, and a report has been presented to this functionary by the Ministerial department. It is thought that the result will be the adoption of severe measures to check duelling, the necessity for which seems to be shown by the present affair following sentence of death for murder. The effect produced in Paris by this duel is most painful. It is the subject of conversation in every society, and though I do not well see how the government can be made responsible for these fatal encounters, yet it is undeniable that the military element, which so largely enters into its composition, and which has so far been so much unpopular, tends to excite the discontent among the people on an insupportable degree; you may judge of this by the fact that this duel is regarded as an important and even ominous event, and it is this only which induces me to notice it.

"Can you tell me Bill, why it is that a rooster always keeps his feathers sleek and smooth?"
"No," said Bill.
"Well, he always carries his comb with him."

It is said that Ivy will not cling to a poisonous tree or other substance. What a pity that the tendrils of woman's heart need not the same salutary instinct.

FRANKFORT OMNIBUS LINE.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.
THE undersigned, Proprietor, respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and the traveling public, that he has a line of Omnibuses and Baggage Wagons in connection with the passenger trains and will deliver passengers and their baggage wherever they may go, at the following rates:
One passenger and baggage 50 cents.
Families, or parties of four or more persons and their baggage at 12 1/2 cents each.

He will also attend Bells, Parties, Pic Nics, &c., when desired, upon reasonable terms.
Having a large number of omnibuses, and careful drivers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
Passengers upon the cars will be waited upon by his Agent, Mr. Caywood, before their arrival.
If all calls laid at Railroad Depot, either of the hotels or his stable will be promptly attended to.
J. H. HENDERSON,
May 5, 1858—430m. [Yeoman copy.]

GEO. A. ROBERTSON,

DEALER IN

Confectioneries & Groceries,

CORNER ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,

FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND THE CHOICEST ARTICLES in his line, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

Tobacco and Cigars.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S,

APRIL 23, 1858.

WHISKY—

OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle,

at GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S,

APRIL 23, 1858.

IRISH WHISKY—

Quality superior, the very best in the State at

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S,

APRIL 23, 1858.

IF you want excellent GIN call at

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S,

APRIL 23, 1858.

CHEESE—

A lot of New York Cheese, a fine article at

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S,

APRIL 23, 1858.

TEAS! TEAS!

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS IN PACKAGES OR

at bulk, a superior article at

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S,

APRIL 23, 1858.

For the Toilet.

COLOGNES, EXTRACTS, PERFUMERY, POMADES, SOAPS, Brushes, Combs, &c., at

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S,

APRIL 23, 1858.

FRESH PEACHES.

A LARGE AND EXTRA FINE LOT OF FRESH

Peaches, at GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S,

APRIL 23, 1858.

Wanted!

A COMPETENT person to take charge of a Public School in the city of Frankfort. A middle aged man, a teacher of the above character, who will receive a liberal salary and a permanent situation, by addressing the School Committee, city of Frankfort, Ky., will be considered.

June 4, 1858—44.

To Road Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS to construct about ten miles of Turnpike Road, from Cynthiana to Leesburg, in Harrison county, Kentucky, in sections of one mile each, on and after Friday, Saturday, the 30th of May, next, at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Cynthiana, at which place plans and specifications may be seen.

P. KIRKLEY, Pres. C. & L. Road Co.
June 2, 1858—43m. Cyn. Agt.

Agents Wanted.

Will be Published June 15.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

Hon. THOMAS F. MARSHALL,

OF KENTUCKY.

Edited by W. L. Barre, Esq.

1 vol. octavo—Library binding. Price, \$2.

1 vol. octavo—Half-bound. Price, \$1.

With a fine steel plate of Mr. Marshall.

THE above work contains all of Mr. Marshall's best efforts since 1832. A popular orator of unrivaled powers and a writer of unsurpassed ability Mr. Marshall stands foremost among the most prominent men of his day. The great reputation he has acquired, both as a speaker and a writer, his long and accurate knowledge of the political and social history of our country, have created a wide spread desire to see his numerous speeches and writings on various subjects, in a permanent form, and to meet this desire and to add a valuable contribution to the standard literature of our own country, we have spared neither pains nor expense to prepare the work in the highest style of the art.

The literary taste and ability of the editor are sufficiently known and appreciated to require no remarks from us. He has carefully prepared appropriate headings, explanatory of each article in the work, and a highly interesting biographical sketch of Mr. Marshall.

For Sale by Subscription Only.

Govt and energetic Agents wanted in every county in the United States. Apply to

APPELATE & CO., Publishers,

No. 43 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

May 14, 1858—44.

Subscriptions to the above work received at this office.

McLEAN'S

BEFORE TAKING

AFTER TAKING

STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man, viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing a most powerful remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its health inducing effects course through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization. McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chills, &c.

Chills or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, &c. Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sticks of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden flushes of heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Langor, Dependancy or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blisters on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever). It will cure all diseases of the Bladder and Womb, such as Neuralgia, Weakness, Inconvenience of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES have been sold during the past six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when Mr. McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES. Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich, rosy bloom of beauty to mount to your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN. We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them robustly, fat, and round. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS INDISPENSIBLE TO TAKE. Should not leave the city until he had procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It is so rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy by retail.

CAUTION.—Beware of cheap dealers who may try to palm upon you some Blister or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying its just as good.— Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

